

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Sixth Plymouth Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Sixth Plymouth Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.2% (320) reside in the Sixth Plymouth Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (60) of Sixth Plymouth Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 72.5% of admissions from the Sixth Plymouth Representative District were male and 27.5% were female.
- Over 58.4% of admissions were between the ages of 21-39.
- 59.9% of admissions were white non-Latino, 1.2% were black non-Latino, 1.2% were Latino, and 1.5% were other racial categories.
- 54% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 22.1% were married, and 13.1% reported not to be married now.
- 18.7% of admissions had less than high school education, 52.5% completed high school, and 28.7% had more than high school education.
- 48.4% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 3.7% of those admitted were homeless.
- 6.5% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Sixth Plymouth Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Sixth Plymouth Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	232	206	65	44	27	15	14
FY '96	219	199	65	43	14	28	18
FY '97	264	239	68	50	21	28	18
FY '98	297	257	88	50	32	52	32
FY '99	325	278	87	61	28	54	36
FY '00	298	252	78	57	25	57	43
FY '01	320	273	78	54	19	56	37

- Since dropping in FY 1996, residents of Sixth Plymouth Representative District reported an increase across all the drug categories.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting heroin use more than tripled, and, alcohol use increased by 32%, marijuana by 20%, and cocaine use by 22%.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Sixth Plymouth Representative District.

Table 2 Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	69.6 %	14.0%	4.6%	4.0%	1.5%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While cocaine as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was level with the State average, alcohol as a primary drug was higher, and heroin, marijuana, and crack was lower within your District.